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WHITMORE & CO. Platform of the Tennessee Democracy. 1. The Conservative men of Tennessee, put-ting aside all questions decided by the war, a

1. The Conservative men of Tennessee, putting aside all questions decided by the war, algorithm saide all questions decided by the war, algorithm the title of "Democratic party as it now exists.

2. The question of the right of a State to secode from the Union has been decided by arms, and that decision should be necepted as final and conclusive.

3. Nevertheless, while the Constitution makes the Federal Government supreme, it is so only with well defined limitations and restrictions, leaving the States large rights and powers over their domestic concerns, and making them equal in respect of such rights; and these rights have not been impaired by the result of the war, or the nowers of the General Government eigerandized by it, to the endangement of public liberty.

4. The extinguishment of African slavery is recognized as a fact, ratified by a binding constitutional amondment.

5. The investiture of negrons with the right of suffrace, by the Congress of the United States, and the distranchisement of white men, by the same authority, is a pross surpration of power, and a policy upical, unwise and oppressive, and tending to excite a war of races; the white men of America are entitled to superiority and supremessy in the administration of the Federal and State Governments; and any measure intended to deprive them of it, or divide or impair it, greatly endangers the payment of the national debt secording to the to ma of the laws under which the bonds were issued and not otherwise. The time of payment of the bonds outh not to be extended; the principal of the Five twenty bonds ought to be paid in currency, and the money granted to the national banks to be withdrawn.

7. The Government bonds should be taxed in the hands of the bondholders, equally with other property.

the hands of the bondholders, equally with other property.

8 The doctainer and practices of the Radical party, which endeavors, by encroaching upon the powers of the Kacentive and Judicial branches of the Government, to absorb in the Legislative Department all powers, tend to the destruction of the republican system of government and the civil libert es of the people.

9. Faqual and exact justice to all men, of whatever State or persuacion, religious or political; pease, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling allisances with none; the support of the State Gevernments in all their rights, as the most competent administration of our domestic cencerns and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional visor, as the sheet anshor of peace at home and safety abroad; a jenious care of the rights of election by the people and the sugrammery of the civil over the suilitary authority.

More Democratic Victories. The charter election in New London, Conn., was held on Monday. The contest in the city was a sharp one. Over 1400 votes were polled, or within 350 of the full vote. The Democrats carried New London at the late election by a

New London at the late election by a majority of twenty-six. Now they elect their Mayor, Hon. F. L. Allen, by seventy-four, and (with a single unimportant exception) their entire city ticket—Aldermen, Councilmen, Sheriffs, and all.

Waterbury, Connecticut, also held its annual election on Morday, and the Democrats swept the board, electing the Hon. John Kendrick mayor by one hundred and eighty-five majority. The vote was not a full one; had it been, the Democratic majority would have been double. The Democrats also elect the city efficers and nearly all the aldermen and members of the Common Council. And so the ball rolls on. All the elections show that the people are determined to reject Radicalium.— Cincinnati Enquirer, June 15.

A reporter of the New York Herald lately visited Mr. Pendleton, in Ohio, and attempted to get him into conversation for the purpose of publication. Mr. Pendleton's reply—the reporter tells the story himself—was: "As a friend, sir, I shall be happy to converse freely with you on any and all political subjects, but I will not do so for the sake of having it printed. These conversations between correspondents and public mess are very ridiculous."

PUBLIC LEDGER. THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

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AGRICULTURAL, MECHANICAL impassioned "Copperhead" in existence, and is always "throwing off" beads of epithets against the Yankees, wears Lowell pants, coat and vest, Boston boots, New Haven shirts, Concord necktie, and Salem hat? The only thing I wonder at is that our livery stable keepers don't send their horses up to Pittsburg to be shod, as they could do so with as good propriety and as great economy as the City Council, some years ago, sent some six or eight thousand miles away for a fence for Court Square.

I have said this much because "leaders among the people" may perform a good work by pouring blood into the body of the Chamber of Commerce and changing it into a new and living institution idea" is to sit forever on curbstones and rule the elements of human nature with twaddle and twang;" but they seldom (to the great annoyance of the bellowsblowers) "tickle the ears" of the producing and manufacturing masses, who merely smile at such music, or, upon reading in print a glowing description of the "praiseworthy performance," re-"Go on with your show-you'll soon play out!"

And, in the "new order of things forced upon the people of this section of

ness, prosperity, or anything eise necoming a city.

Every "old resident" is aware that in the "good times" gone by the real owners of the seil, blessed with an abundance of everything they needed, paid little attention to "enterprises" themselves, but took the words of penniless politicians and speculators as "gospel truth" on such topics, and furnished money for "projects" without many questions. "Consequently comparative strangers and shrewd chaps generally trangers and shrewd chaps go "slipped in" and took control of nearly all "enterprises," having no other object in view than the "feathering of their own nests." Well, what is the result?

A civil war comes and sweeps away the "old order of things," paralyzes the owners of the soil and leaves them unwhere or the soil and leaves they are shie to help themselves beyond a dull existence, but at the same time opens a way for another crowd of harpies, who immediately flock into all kinds of offices and commence "feathering their nests."
Since the amalgamation of the "two and commence "feathering their nests."

Since the amalgamation of the "two cities," Pinch and Pickering, this "feathering," aystem has been very much admired, as the old "records," if brought into light, will show; and the grand result is, in my mind, that Memphis is a quarry where men dig gold and carry or send it off to enrich other places. This may astonish many, but when I ask any one how many "business houses" here that are not "agenties" of entablishments in Cincinnati, St. Louis or New York, and whose monthly carnings are not transmitted to those places—how many "shops" here can sell home-made articles—how many "insurance agents" who don't send large sums up the river quarterly—how many "steamboats have been built near the Bluff for the "Memphis trade"—how many mechanics out of the four or five many mechanics out of the four or five thousand employed two years ago at \$5 to \$8 a day in Memphis now—what auswer can be made? None save that, under the "feathering" system, Memphis has been a large "trading point" instead of a city—a place to land at, make money in, and leave when one's pockets are full.

A single illustration. The last "the-

pockets are full.

A single illustration. The last "theatrical sesson" at the New Memphis
Mr. Edwin Booth made \$5000, which he
is likely to spend in the completion of a

ing it into a new and living institution an Agricultural, Mechanical and Com-mercial Society. Such an organization, composed of sensible farmers, intellicomposed of sensible farmers, intelligent master-mechanics and enterprising merchants, would, if properly conducted, prove a great blessing to Memphis, and is the only combination of men that can restore, revive, create, or keep up prosperity. Their interests depend on each other, the success of the farmer in raising large crops giving a stimulus to the export and import trade of the merchant and opening a market for the sale of the manulacturer's market for the sale of the mauufacturer's goods, while the success of the merchant and manufacturer, thus brought about, the Union, such trifling nonsense must creates a demand for labor, which being "play out" ere Memphis can take a firm, supplied, adds to the population, thereby solid and impressive step toward great increasing consumption and benefitting ness, prosperity, or anything else becom-

I. County Agricultural Fairs and County Manufacturing Fairs, with a view

of improving home produce and encouraging home manufacture.

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and help to restore harmony among all classes of the community.

3. The establishment of a System of Labor to cultivate the soil, without which no country can thrive or prosper. 4. Encouragement to good Mechanics who make Memphis their permanent home, a thing now totally neglected. 5. Security to all settlers, and a de-

crease of taxes by decreasing the num-ber of office-holders and paspers, and making them work at some "respectable calling."
All those objects can be attained, and the prosperity of Memphis placed on a sure foundation, if a few enterprising,

practical men take the matter under consideration and work with a thorough understanding of the task, not for the benefit of a few speculators, who thrust their noses everywhere, but for the good of the whole community. Of course nothing can be expected of blockheads; but this is a time when blockheads must he kicked out of the way, and men of intelligence and practical skill brought out-

The Chamber of Commerce burlesque with John Everitt was quite amusing; and so was the late farce of "contributing" to the "Atlantic and Gulf Steamship company," situated of course out of Memphis. I never read a more ludicrous scene than that of the English capitalist standing in the midst of our shopkeepers, and asking them to put their lands in the market at a fair price, and he would guarantee plenty of immigrants to make this country in a few years toem with plenty. Everitt was carnest and right; but where, oh where, is the land of the shopkeepers of the Chamber of Commerce, between here and Mr. Edwin Booth made \$5000, which he is likely to spend in the completion of a new thoater in New York, Mr. Edwin Booth made a large sum, which be'll spend in New York also; Miss Lotta made a few thousand, which went into government bonds; Lady Don brought ther "pile" 16 Ecgland; and so with the whole series of "stars," who were so the subject? Ain't that beautiful, afraightforward, kenest and soforth? Thompson, the Memphis hanger, was left in the "dumps," because he couldn't make enough to pay his "stock." Of committee of practical fermore, who would have found cout what lands along fault; it was only part of the programme to the "feathering" system, that don't allow Memphis to have anything that a home-brewed, home-baked, home-spread, h

that meeting, the result would be different. They would have asked the question: "Why not form a Steamboat Company of Memphis men, build our own steamboats here in Memphis, and do a "carrying trade" as welt as people of other places? The river is open to us—why not enter into this business ourselves? Tell General Forrest to cut down some good oak timber and bring it here on the Little Rock railroad; and ask Charley Church which is the best point near the Bluff to make a dockyard—we'll build steamboats and control them ourselves." That's the only way to make Memphis a city.

Religious Intelerance A Proportion.

Religious Intelerance-A Prescriptive Religious Intolerance—A Proscriptive Party and Proscriptive Candidates.

The Radicals insist on keeping alive the issues of the past. Their favorite point of attack is the attitude of the Democratic party during the war. Dodging or equivocating in their platform as to the issues of the present, they propose to run their candidates on their record. to the issues of the present, they propose to run their candidates on their record. Presenting a reticent ticket they request us to infer the present views of that institution from its past course. If it is right to go back five years, it is right to go back five years, it is right to go back ten or more in our investigations. We then find that both Gen. Grant and Mr. Colfax are fully committed to the most narrow bigotry and the flercest religious proscription. Grantissued an order during the war denouncing the Hebrews "as a class" and expelling them without a hearing from the department commanded by him. Mr. Colfax was elected to Cengress on the Know Nothing ticket is 1854. He went into Congress pledged to legislate in accordance with the solemn oath he had voluntarily taken as a member of that proscriptive order. He had solemnly aworn that he would never give his "vote or influence for any man for any office or influence for any man for any office in the gift of the people, unless he be an American born citizen, nor if he be a Roman Catholic."

The oath which he took on that occaaion stipulated also that in any official position empowering him to do so, he would "remove all foreigners, aliens, or no case appoint such to any office or place" within his gift. With General Grant to proscribe the Hebrews "as a class, and Colfax to proscribe "the foreign born and the Roman Catholic," the Radicals propose to inaugurate a purely Gentile and strictly Protestant administration of affairs. They propose to amend the old Know-Nothing slogan by rallying under the cry of "Put none but loyal American born Protestants or Africans on guard!"—Louisville Cou-

Popularity of Mr. Pendleton.
From the Nashville Gazatte.
The New York Herald has been inprining into the causes of the remarka-ble popularity of Mr. Pendleton. It has sent a special messenger to the West to ascertain it. It has received a long letter from its correspondent, and editorially, though strongly opposed to Mr. Pendleton as a Presidential candidate,

in constrained to say:

But wherein lies the wonderful strength of Pendleton, this Samson of the West, among his people? He is a man of fine abilities, good presence, high character, genial manners, and in his immediate community a man of great personal popularity. These things, however, have not made him the presidential favorite of the Western Democracy. They have rallied around him as the embodiment of their ideas on the political questions of the day. He believes in State rights and State sovereignty touching the question of suffrage, and so do they. He holds, and so do they, that for the fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen hundred millions of five-twenty bonds affoat, the holders have no right to demand gold in redemption, that they must be satisfied with the national paper, declared y law a legal tender, in payment of all debts not specially by law excepted. He demands the abolition of the national banking system as a useless and costly excrescence, the taxing of the Govern-ment bonds, and provisions, through retrenchment and economy, for a sinking fund, with a view to the extinction of the national debt within five or ten years; and to all these propositions the followers of Mr. Pendleton respond; "Amen and amen. Even so shall it he."
He might go further without diminishing
the number of his adherents; and doubtless their support of his platform arises
largely from the belief that it means
made much more than it ave.

To Wendell Phillips belongs the honor of furnishing the most perfect picture of the enfranchised freedmen over given. Said he, in closing his recent speech before the Auti-Slavery Convention:
"There he stands, with the bag for his food in his right hand, and his ballot in his left, and until he han all of his rights the duty of the anti-slavery party will not be faitilised."

be fulfilled."

Truly said, old war horse, "his ballot and his bag," ready at all times to exchange the former for the ballot. He is not entitled to franchise apon the qualities of his head, but upon those of his belly. How houndless the charity of a party that thus gives the means of satisfying the appetite. Between a Japanese Bonst and a Chinese Joss, and the ravenous negro, as pictured by Mr. Phillips, we cannot see a particle of difference, other than in the nationality of their worshipers.—New Orleans Times.

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Washington, D. C., February 24, 1888.

John Livingston, Esq., Secretary Merchants'

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JOSEPH H. BLACK FAN,
Chief Clerk Postoffice Department.

From Hon. PRANCIS E. SPINNER, Treasurer of the United States.)

Washington, D. C., Pobruary M. Le
John Livingston, Esq., Secretary Merchants'
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